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manuscript for the publisher is here indicated. Taken with some other inconsistencies it seems to show failure on the part of the author to knit his work closely together. For example, he speaks on page 11 of the president's "unforeseen and undesirable power" (due partly to his position as party leader), and later (p. 329) says "the presidency of today as molded by party government is inherently a finer office than at the outset," adding that "the assumption by idealists to the contrary does great harm." Again, the statement that "there can be no single guiding impulse in Congress, since in both Houses the party caucus has asserted its supremacy as to committees, program and formulation of bills" (p. 305) may be compared with this one: "To harmonize different elements and secure concerted action, the caucus performs the duty of a British premier" (p. 355).

VICTOR J. WEST.

The Individual Delinquent. By DR. WILLIAM HEALY. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1915. Pp. 830.)

Five years of work made possible by Mrs. W. F. Dummer and by the judges of the Chicago Juvenile Court form the foundations of William Healy's book. He devotes 182 pages to his introduction, methods and treatment, and then gives his casuistic material (pp. 183-788) under the headings of heredity, factors in developmental conditions, physical conditions, stimulants and narcotics, environmental factors, deliberate criminalism and its mental habits, the meaning of mental conflicts and repressions, abnormal sexualism, epilepsy, mental defect, mental dullness on account of physical conditions, psychic constitutional inferiority, mental aberration and peculiarities, and forms of pathological tendencies to crime. A bibliography of nearly 400 titles and an account of the organization of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute conclude the volume. One hundred and seventy-six cases are given in summary, with a very concise table summing up the principal items in each case. In many cases a fairly full case-record is supplemented by a statement of the results of a set of standard tests in part developed by Dr. Healy and his co-workers. In some of the cases an account of the disposal of the case and of the follow-up work is given.

The mass of material is fairly and squarely put before us, without undue telescoping, and with a very lucid disposition of the multiplicity of issues. The preface states that the book has "gradually

assumed the scope of a text or reference book, the first on the subject." What are its merits and its results?

Dr. Healy's task is not a specially enviable one. He has to pave the way for detail study. On the practical side and on the research side exacting demands are apt to be made, far exceeding the present opportunities. Between the two extremes Dr. Healy is giving us a sensible survey, using chiefly the repeated offender, i.e., the individual most likely to have a personal bias or defect. Comparing the book with such studies as Tarnowsky's *Homicidal Women* or the general works on criminology, one is struck by the close touch with the actual world and a sanely optimistic, progressive, and constructive spirit. The range of problems is staggering. Yet many topics have received a fairly comprehensive treatment with reviews of and guidance into available literature. The style and general exposition are clear and the index very helpful.

With this survey, the ground is prepared for the more clearly monographic treatment of many issues which this book does not claim to settle. It may be that certain critics will feel dissatisfied not to find everywhere a ready-made decision as to what to do next. Healy has very wisely given more space to concrete cases and less to impossible attempts at advising everyone how to make unnecessary the reform of our judicial and penal methods or how to achieve the reforms needed. It is hoped that the book will be widely read and freely consulted; it will not fail to be a most valuable guide, philosopher, and friend to both the practical worker and to the investigator of detail.

Nobody can read this work without becoming convinced of the tremendous importance of giving the individual case the most careful study. It is not for us to judge whether the formal tests will make unnecessary the deeper psychodynamic analysis of each case. A reasonably good study of a reasonable number of cases is the first standard to aim at, and this is what Healy's book shows us how to achieve.

ADOLF MEYER.

The Dread of Responsibility. By ÉMILE FAGUET. Translated from the French by Emily James Putnam. (New York: G. P. Putnam Sons, 1914. Pp. xv, 221.)

M. Faguet is usually thought of as a literary critic, but in recent years he has contributed some very interesting studies to the literature